# The People's Korea

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– Working Level Contacts to Be on July 15
For Mutual Visiting Groups on Lib. Day –

## N-S Red Cross Officials Agree to Meet Pyongyang on Aug. 27

North and south Korean Red Cross officials, meeting in Seoul for the first time in 12 years, agreed on May 29 to hold next full-dress session in Pyongyang on Aug. 27.

Concluding a two-day plenary session, their eighth in a series started in 1972, both sides also agreed on May 30 to have contacts between Red Cross working-level delegates of the two sides at Panmunjom on July 15 in order to discuss the problem proposed by the DPRK side on visits to the area of the opposite side by the chiefs of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides accompanied by an art troupe made up of 100 Red Cross members in August marking the 40th anniversary of National Liberation and the compromise made by the south Korean side proposing visits by the chiefs of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides accompanied by an art troupe as well as a home-visiting group of separated families.

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An 84-member DPRK Red Cross delegation arrived in Seoul on May 27 to resume negotiations aimed at easing the plight of millions of Korean Peninsula after 12 years of suspension.

The DPRK Red Cross delegation was comprised of 7 delegates led by Li Jong Ryul, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, 7 advisory committee members, 20 suite members and 50 reporters.

Pak Jae Ro, vice-Chairman of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was also among an advisory committee member.

Led by Li Jong Ryul, the DPRK delegation stopped briefly in Panmunjom, where he made an arrival statement saying he hoped the talks would help advance the reunification of Korea, desired by all the people.

"If we unite together on the basis of understanding and trust," he said, "the barriers (to reunification), including the military demarcation line, will be overcome."

The delegation crossed the military demarcation line, which divides the joint security area into two, at 9:35

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**The Eighth Round of the North-South Red Cross Talks was held over May 28-29 in a hotel in Seoul. (KCNA Radiophoto)**

## Kwangju Far From Over, Students Occupy USIS

*By Li Sang Chil*
**PK Staff Reporter**

The 1980 Kwangju Uprising "is still continuing" in south Korea in one sense.

It is far from over. That is the central message of the four-day occupation of a USIS library in Seoul.

In a dramatic move which marked a new turning-point in anti-American struggles in south Korea, 73 boy and girl students from five of Seoul's most prestigious universities occupied the second floor library of the U.S. Information Service building in downtown Seoul from May 23 to May 26, demanding that the U.S. apologize for its role in the 1980 Kwangju Massacre and cease support for dictator Chon Du Hwan.

Like other U.S. installations in south Korea, there normally is strong police security at the information center building.

It was the first time that students stormed and occupied an official building of the United States in the southern part of the divided Korean Peninsula. It was also timed to coincide with the 5th anniversary of the Kwangju Massacre.

The Korea Times reported that about 8,000 students at 17 universities – 7 in Seoul and 10 in provincial cities – demonstrated on May 25 and 26 in support of the students' occupation of the USIS. The universities there include Seoul National University.

About 2,000 students of at least 4 universities in Seoul demonstrated on their campuses in support of the USIS building occupation on May 23 as soon as the 73 students occupied the USIS. The demonstrators clashed with riot police when they tried to carry out street demonstrations, Reuter reported.

There have been stepped-up demonstrations over the past week because of the fifth anniversary of the rebellion in the southern provincial capital of Kwangju. Students in Seoul, Kwangju and other cities have carried out repeated protests against the south Korean authorities and the U.S.

Thousands of students at Chonnam National University in Kwangju on May 17 burned effigies of Chon Du Hwan, Roh Tae Woo, a figure dressed as an American and two other south Korean generals who cooperated with Chon in sending the troops to Kwangju.

These action show signs of preconceived planning and coordination among students at schools, which outmaneuver-

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**South Korean students chant anti-Chon, anti-American slogans as they are whisked away by bus after ending their four-day occupation of the U.S. Information building library in Seoul on May 26. (Reuter)**

## *Chongryun Greets 30th Birthday: Presidential Message Received*

*By Li Chol Won*
**PK Staff Reporter**

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) marked the 30th anniversary of its formation on May 25, this year. It was founded in Tokyo in 1955 as the only organization of overseas nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The significant birthday of the organization was feted in a series of events including a central meeting at the Korean Cultural Center in Tokyo, where a presidential message was received. **(See the text on page 3)**

Pointing out its valuable successes, in his congratulatory message to Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, President Kim Il Sung stated:

"The formation of Chongryun was a historic event which brought about a radical change in the movement of Koreans in Japan and in their life.

"Thanks to the formation of Chongryun the movement of Koreans in Japan which has gone through many twists and turns came to advance confidently as a truly patriotic overseas Koreans movement under the banner of the Juche idea and our compatriots in Japan who had undergone sufferings could victoriously shape their destiny with the honour of being overseas citizens of the Republic."

Chongryun is an umbrella body of a Japan-wide network of Korean organizations, including the youth league and women's union and business enterprises,

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# *Prevailing Situation Urges Communist, Workers' Parties to Powerfully Oppose Imperialism and War*

## Speech of President Kim Il Sung

*A delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands headed by Elli Izeboud, Chairman of its Central Committee arrived in Pyongyang on May 24 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.*

*President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a luncheon for the delegation on May 25.*

*He made a speech at the luncheon.*

*Follows the full text of his speech:*

Esteemed Comrade Elli Izeboud,
Comrades of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands,

I am very glad to have met you today and to give you this amicable reception. On behalf of the Central Committee of our party and on my own I should like to offer once more a warm welcome to you, the delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, on your visit to our country.

Comrade Chairman Elli Izeboud, you have come a long way from Europe to Asia on this visit to our country, personally leading the delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands. This gives us a deep impression of the comradely trust which you and the Communist Party of the Netherlands place in us and our party as well as the friendly feelings which you and your party entertain towards us and our party.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of the Netherlands are fraternal parties which have long established the bonds of friendship and are fighting for peace and for the victory of the cause of socialism because the two parties maintain *chajusong* (independence) and share the common aim of the struggle and ideals.

In a cordial atmosphere of comradeship we have just now exchanged our frank opinions on various matters of common concern including the development of friendly relations between the two parties and confirmed that their views and stands on a number of problems agreed with each other.

I am satisfied with the fact that I have made friends with you, excellent Comrade Chairman Elli Izeboud, and that our two parties agreed on supporting and cooperating with each other more effectively in the future.

Comrade Elli Izeboud, as a woman political figure afire with a sense of justice and truth, you are working energetically for the unity and cohesion and strengthening and development of the Communist Party of the Netherlands. For this you are loved and respected by your party members.

Under your leadership today, the Communist Party of the Netherlands which has a long tradition of struggle advocates the building of socialism which suits the specific conditions of the Netherlands. In cooperation with the progressive forces of your country it is working hard for peace and security in Europe under an anti-war and anti-nuclear slogan.

Considering that the activities of the Communist Party of the Netherlands are a just struggle which correctly represents the desire and aspirations of the people of your country, our party and people express their support for and solidarity with this struggle.

Our people have been vigorously struggling for independence, sovereignty and socialism under the banner of the Juche idea.

Today the entire membership of our party and the working people under the leadership of the party are energetically struggling to consolidate and develop the socialist system and accelerate the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic on the one hand and, on the other, making every effort to achieve a durable peace in the Korean Peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This visit of yours to our country is a great encouragement to the just revolutionary cause of our people.

Today, the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war have made the international situation critical and are increasing the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, with every passing day.

The prevailing situation requires that the communist and workers' parties should unite solidly and wage a more powerful struggle against imperialism and war.

The socialist forces and the international communist movement are the most powerful anti-war, peace forces of our time.

The communist and workers' parties must unite their efforts and counter by a concerted action the imperialists' overt moves to provoke a new war, realize a broad united front with all the peace forces of the world and resolutely fight to check the reckless manoeuvres of the imperialists for nuclear armament buildup, to achieve a universal and complete disarmament, and to create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world.

The active struggle of the Communist Party of the Netherlands to oppose the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, freeze the nuclear weapons in Europe and restrict and reduce armaments is a contribution to the cause of world peace.

When the communist and workers' parties and all the other peace forces join efforts in the struggle, the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war will be thwarted and world peace and security be safeguarded.

As in the past, so also in the future, our party and people, true to the ideas of independence, friendship and peace, will unite with the fraternal parties and fraternal countries including your party and, in close unity with all the progressive forces of the world, will continue to fight stoutly to build an independent and peaceful new world which is free from aggression and war.

I am convinced that your present visit to our country will mark an important milestone in deepening trust and comradeship between us and in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our two parties.

Hoping that you will make yourselves at home and spend pleasant and useful days during your stay in our country, I propose a toast:

To the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of the Netherlands,

To a durable world peace and security,

To the health and happiness of esteemed Comrade Chairman Elli Izeboud, and

To the health of all the comrades present here.

# *Absolute Priority in CPN Work Is Fight Against Nuclear Arms*

## Speech of Chairman Elli Izeboud

*Elli Izeboud, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, made a speech at the luncheon given on May 25 by President Kim Il Sung, in honor of the delegation of the CPN.*

*Follow excerpts from her speech:*

Our visit is at a time, when we reiterate the historical importance of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitler-fascism and Japanese militarism.

Our country was liberated on the 5th of May, your country on the 15th of August.

The struggle against fascism during the Second World War was a common fight of communist and workers' parties and democratic movements all over the world.

Our two parties and the democratic movement in our countries established contacts and relations. In the hard days of Korean war, in the early fifties, in our country developed a movement of solidarity with your struggle against U.S. imperialism and their lackeys.

In 1951 among the delegates of the International Women Committee, who visited your country, was a distinguished Dutch woman.

She informed afterwards the Dutch people again about your brave fights and your efforts to rebuild your country after the war.

We know already from then on about the unhappy state of affairs of a divided country.

Delegations of our parties informed each other. In 1961 a Dutch party delegation participated in your congress and on several occasions, for instance in 1972, 1978 and lately also this year, delegations of your party visited our country.

We had cordial and frank talks and had them now here once again.

Our two parties work under quite different circumstances. Both our parties agree on the four principles of autonomy: independence, equality, mutual respect and non-intervention.

We both follow our own political lines, have our own party programs and have our own ways of organizing our party and activities.

But at the same time we are dealing with the same big problems of this time. Namely

1. the struggle for peace and disarmament, and

2. the struggle against poverty, underdevelopment and imperialist and neocolonialist suppression.

These are problems with a world-wide character and the struggle against them – by each party in each country – has a world-wide meaning.

That's why it is important to talk with each other and get knowledge of each other's experiences.

There is another important point that we have in common. From our own experience we both know the importance of national independence and the struggle for it.

We have our experience in the struggle with foreign enemies occupying our country.

In our opinion national independence is not only important in relation to foreign enemies, but also in relation to foreign friends. Also in the relations between states with the same social system it is necessary to emphasize national independence. Especially the smaller countries developed this opinion.

In our own country, a high-developed capitalist country, our party struggles, together with other progressive forces, against the economic crisis and for the rights and interests of workers, women and unemployed people.

The absolute priority in our work is the fight against nuclear arms. We think it is possible that the broad and massive peace movement in our country makes a big contribution in the world-wide struggle against the nuclear arms race. This year the fight in our country shall be concentrated against the deployment of the 16 new cruise missiles which are foreseen by the NATO.

You are building socialism in your own way.

Our party respects the activities of your party – both in the past and in the present – for peace and development and for a peaceful development of Korea.

It is quite clear that power policy and the growth of the armament does not contribute to solve national problems. That is only possible through better relations and dialogue, through negotiations.

With interest we learned about the proposals of people's Korea for lessening tension in the Korean Peninsula and for the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis.

Our party supports these activities.

I'm glad that I can tell you that the representatives of our party in the Dutch Parliament recently asked critical questions to our prime minister and insisted on a government-policy which does not polarize and sharpen the tension between north and south Korea.

I think we should mark the anniversary of the defeat of fascism with redoubled effort for strengthening peace in Europe and Asia and all of the world on the basis of a strict respect by all countries for the political and territorial realities which emerged as an outcome of the Second World War and which were formalized by international accords.

# Presidential Greetings to Chongryun Chairman Han Duk Su

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), on May 25 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chungryun.

The formation of Chongryun was a historic event which brought about a radical change in the movement of Koreans in Japan and in their life, the message notes, and says:

Thanks to the formation of Chongryun the movement of Koreans in Japan which had gone through many twists and turns came to advance confidently as a truly patriotic overseas Koreans movement under the banner of the Juche idea and our compatriots in Japan who had undergone sufferings could victoriously shape their destiny with the honour of being overseas citizens of the Republic.

Through the persistent patriotic movement for embodying the Juche idea in the movement of Koreans in Japan over the past 30 years Chongryun has given full display to its loyalty to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and performed shining exploits for the homeland and the nation.

By struggling to strengthen democratic national education and defend the rights and interests of compatriots, Chongryun has deeply implanted in the hearts of compatriots the honor and pride of being overseas citizens of the Republic and has powerfully led them along the patriotic path for the homeland and the nation.

Chongryun has vigorously conducted mass political activities among the broad segments of compatriots, upholding the policy of our party and the Government of the Republic for national reunification and thereby contributed to the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Chongryun has resolutely defended the policy of our party and the Government of the Republic for national reunification put forward in each period and skilfully organized and mobilized compatriots to the struggle for its implementation, strengthened the work of national unity among the compatriots and supported and encouraged in every way the righteous struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and national reunification.

The past 30-year history of Chongryun is a history of boundless loyalty to our party and the homeland, a history of patriotism and a history of creation, a history of glory in which an original path of the overseas compatriots movement has been victoriously paved through the successful application of the Juche idea.

Looking back with pleasure on the proud path dynamically covered by Chongryun with unbounded loyalty to our party and the homeland over the past 30 years, I highly estimate with great satisfaction the precious feats and valuable successes made by Chongryun and compatriots in Japan.

Expressing the belief that Chongryun and the 700,000 Koreans in Japan will more creditably fulfil the patriotic tasks facing Chongryun, firmly rallied around as ever our party and the Government of the Republic, President Kim Il Sung wishes happiness to Comrade Chairman and all other Chongryun functionaries and Koreans in Japan.

# 30th Anniversary of Chongryun Commemorated in Pyongyang

A grand central meeting was held on May 24 at the People's Palace of Culture to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice President of the DPRK, Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, So Yun Sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and other party and government cadres, the members of the group of Koreans in Japan led by Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun Han Duk Su visiting the socialist homeland to express thanks on the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary of Chongryun, Pak Jae Ro, Vice Chairman of its Central Standing Committee, and other functionaries of Chongryun, Korean residents in Japan and repatriates.

Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice Premier of the Administration Council, made a report at the meeting.

He said:

Chongryun, a proud overseas Korean citizens' organization of Juche Korea, was formed 30 years ago, on May 25, 1955, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This was a historic event which brought about a fundamental turn in the movement of Koreans in Japan and their life.

It was not until the formation of Chongryun that the movement of Koreans in Japan entered a right path of struggle, firmly establishing Juche, and began developing into a genuine national patriotic movement serving the Korean revolution, adopting the Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, as its only guideline.

Today Chongryun is well known as a powerful overseas Korean citizens' organization which has its central headquarters, 49 local headquarters, over 300 chapters, and over 1,800 branches, and 14 organizations of various strata and more than 20 enterprises in Japan where Koreans live and is active at more than 10 international organizations as their members.

Chongryun has displayed the dignity of our nation and the honor of the socialist homeland by firmly defending the DPRK's citizenship of Koreans in Japan, rejecting the persistent attempt of the enemies at home and abroad to force upon them the "application for permanent residence", the south Korean puppet nationality and "naturalization".

And it has ensured the trading and manufacturing business of Koreans in Japan and actively mitigated their troubles in life, widely broadened the road of travel to the homeland and firmly defended the sea route of repatriation by rousing the Korean masses and has made strenuous efforts for the strengthening and development of democratic national education.

Chongryun has conducted a brisk mass movement for the materialization of the DPRK proposal for reunification and for support of the south Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy, and energetically conducted external activities to implement our party's policy of independent external activities, thus making a great contribution to cementing international solidarity with the world progressive people.

The reporter explained the tasks to put the movement of Koreans in Japan on a higher stage.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun and head of the group of Koreans in Japan spoke next. He said:

It was the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who stretched his benevolent hand of relief when the movement of Koreans in Japan was undergoing a rigorous test. After the formation of Chongryun under his wise leadership, the movement, which had undergone turns and twists, set sail on a patriotic voyage of Juche and the Koreans in Japan proudly joined the glorious ranks for the cause of Juche.

The proud 30 years of Chongryun and the movement of Koreans in Japan are a history of the outstanding guidance with which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has victoriously led Chongryun and the Koreans in Japan and a grand history of great revolutionary love with which he has bestowed the most precious political integrity upon the officials of Chongryun and Koreans in Japan and shown great favors for them.

We will glorify our life as Juche-type revolutionaries, true patriots, following the glorious party centre for such as newspaper publishes.

The key factor in the success of Chongryun is its Korea-first policy which won instant sympathy and support of the Korean residents.

The Korean residents, long humiliated and racially discriminated before and after 1945, had an extraordinary hunger for national identification and sought for a moral booster in a sea of racial hostility and persecution.

President Kim Il Sung, after the liberation of Korea, extended a helping hand to them and advised them to remain and live proud Koreans, refraining from interfering in Japanese affairs.

A network of Korean schools covering the whole of the Japanese archipelago is a potent evidence of Chongryun's Korea-first policy.

On May 24, President Kim Il Sung received a group of Koreans in Japan headed by Chairman Han Duk Su who had left Japan for the DPRK to express thanks on the 30th anniversary of the organization's founding.

The central meeting heard a review report on the 30 years of Chongryun ever, holding the great leader in high esteem, and strengthen Chongryun into a Juche-type organization of overseas citizens always following the great leader and the glorious party centre, by more firmly establishing the ideological system of Juche in the Chongryun organization.

from First Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu in which he set forth its tasks for its future practical work. (See excerpts on page 6)

Chon Il Paek, head of the Korean friendship delegation from the DPRK, gave an address, extending warm congratulations on its 30th birthday.

A total of 1,130 telegram messages were received from Japanese figures, parties and public organizations, Prominent figures and democratic organizations of the world and ambassadors to Japan addressed 122 congratulatory messages highly appreciating the achievements made by Chongryun.

On the occasion of the anniversary day, many Chongryun sub-branches and resident compatriots were cited in the name of Chongryun for their meritorious service. They were 975 sub-branches organizations and 894 individuals.

Guest speakers at the central rally included representatives of various political parties and organizations in this country such as the Japan Socialist Party, the New Liberal Party, the Japan Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and 5 other public organizations.

After the central rally, a film jointly produced by the DPRK and Japan-resident Koreans was shown for the first time to the participants. A banquet was arranged to commemorate the anniversary in the evening, which was attended by over 1,300 in all.

# Presidential Educational Aid Fund Sent Here

President Kim Il Sung has sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 36,820,872,033 Yen (in Japanese currency) in 96 instalment and over 81,500 pieces of reference books, teaching materials and national musical instruments of over 1,500 kinds for the Korean students in Japan till today since the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on May 25, 1955.

For nearly 30 years till today from the post-war period, he has remitted a colossal amount of educational aid fund and stipends for the Korean children in Japan.

The Korean students in Japan, after the first remittance of educational aid fund and stipends in April 1957, regularly received educational aid fund and stipends 3 times every year and 4 times every year since 1981.

These educational aid fund and stipends contributed to constructing and expanding many Korean schools in all parts of Japan and managing and running them and providing the Korean students in Japan with stipends.

It is thanks to this deep solicitude that the Korean History Museum and the Korean Nature Museum which are furnished well with a large number of historic materials and exhibits showing the history and nature of the fatherland made their appearance in Japan.

And the Korean children in Japan are supplied every year with many reference books, picture albums and albums including Korean conversation books, modern Korean readers, the Korean dialectology, the complete Korean history and authentic records of the Li dynasty.

Teaching materials sent to them amount to more than 39,000 pieces of over 1,200 kinds.

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# N-S Red Cross Officials Agree...

(Continued from page 1)

a.m., then, in a convoy of limesines and buses, made the 1½-hour drive into Seoul to the Sheraton Hotel on the edge of Seoul, where they stayed during the talks.

Li in a statement made public at 4 p.m. upon arrival in Seoul said, "the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK is here in Seoul with an intention to lessen the sufferings of the fellow countrymen separated in the north and the south and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and conveyed warm compatriotic greetings of the entire people in the northern half of the country to the people and figures of all walks of life in the southern half."

He said, "Numerous fathers and mothers who had been separated unwillingly in the north and the south passed away calling the names of their beloved sons and daughters. Those who were at the prime of youth 40 years ago are now in the dusk of life, more than 60-70 years old. They are eagerly waiting for the day when they freely travel in their country and meet with their kith and kin during their lifetime."

Saying north and south Red Cross officials are confronted with the task of replacing the sufferings of the separated people by joy and laying a solid foundation for reunification through thick and thin by pooling the feelings of flesh and blood and compatriotism, he stressed the need to bring the hard-won North-South Red Cross Talks to a success and justify the desire and expectation of the nation.

## First Day Session

The first day session of the Eighth Round of the North-South Red Cross Talks was held on May 28 in the Sheraton Hotel where the DPRK delegation was quartered, according to KCNA correspondent's report from Seoul.

At 10 a.m., Li Jong Ryul, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and its delegates, advisory committee members and suite members entered the conference room.

Both delegates exchanged cordial greetings and the session was open to public upon agreement between the two sides.

Li Jong Ryul, head of the DPRK Red Cross delegation spoke first.

He said, "At this moment when the significant 40th anniversary of the August 15 liberation of the country is approaching, we are under a heavy humanitarian obligation to provide a great number of families which, forced into separation, do not know even about the fate of their flesh and blood, with an opportunity of having the joy of reunion, if only once in their lifetime."

"The goal that must be reached at the talks through cooperation," he stressed, "is to lessen the sufferings of the separated families and lay a foundation of reunification and, to this end, we must turn our eyes to commonness, not to differences, and must deeply understand the propositions of the opposite side, not turning them down categorically, and thus seek points of agreement."

He further said, "What is also important in approaching the full-dress talks is to solve all the agenda items as soon as possible from an active and go-ahead stand and stance.

"It is essential for this to renounce the old conception of the past days and quickly solve all the agenda items in a bold manner, while widening the range of the settlement of the humanitarian problems, and thus seek active ways to carry into practice all the points agreed upon in a short time by advancing the talks effectively at the fastest pace possible."

A congratulatory speech was made by Kang Sok Sung, Member of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, Deputy of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and Director of a department of the CC of the WPK, who is member of the advisory committee.

"Our party," he said, "hopes more earnestly than anyone else that the talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations which are of very weighty importance in light of the urgent demand for the alleviation of the sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen and in light of the reunification of the country will make an effective progress and see a success at an early date."

"Our Workers' Party of Korea which has never thought itself for a moment apart from the fate of the nation will as in the past, also in the future, value the Red Cross talks with tender care and help in them with all sincerity," he further said.

Mr. Kang expressed his belief that the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross would certainly fulfil its weighty tasks to lessen the sufferings of the fellow countrymen and promote the cause of national reunification with the active support of the politicians and all the compatriots, brothers and sisters.

The head of the DPRK side in his keynote speech suggested to the south Korean side the problem of realizing free visits of separated families and relatives, the most primary and key problem in discussing in a package the five questions already agreed upon between the two sides and comprehensively settling the five agenda items as a positive measure for promoting the North-South Red Cross Talks. (See Five Agenda Items on page 5)

He noted that our new and epochal proposal having a package discussion of the five agenda items and realizing the free travel between separated families and relatives is a very active one for early speeding realizing the earnest desire of the entire fellow countrymen, families and relatives separated in north and south in particular.

He said, "Our new proposal is also a most reasonable and efficient one for smoothly solving simultaneously the humanitarian problems contained in the five agenda items and a most realistic one conforming with the specific conditions of our country."

"As ours is a homgeneous nation, it has the same language and separated families and relative desire to travel to their native places and find out their families and relatives themselves not by others," he added.

Then the head of the DPRK delegation proposed that as a step to improve the atmosphere of North-South Red Cross Talks and make our humanitarian talks contribute more greatly to the promotion of the cause of national reunification, the chairman (president) of the Red Cross organization of each side visits the other's area, leading about a 100-member art troupe consisting of its Red Cross members in August this year celebrating the 40th anniversary of the National Liberation, to give a celebration performance of mainly traditional national songs and dances.

## Second Day Session

The second-day session of the Eighth Round of the North-South Red Cross Talks was held at the Sheraton Hotel in Seoul on May 29.

Debated there were the proposals put forward by the two sides at the first-day session.

Li Jong Ryul, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross, was the first to address the session.

After giving a detailed explanation about the purport and intention of our side in advancing the new proposal this time, he dwelt on the validity and reasonableness of their proposal.

Then Mr. Li made clear his view of the proposal of the south Korean side.

He said the suggestion of the south Korean side to begin with the discussion of the first item as it insisted in the past, showed that it was little different from its former argument for discussing matters in consecutive order.

Recalling that, though the talks began early in the 1970s, 12 years have passed without any fruit, he said that the lost 12 years should be compensated for by actively promoting our talks at any cost.

He said that the families and relatives separated in the north and the south unanimously want to find out their flesh and blood and meet and visit each other, have correspondence or be reunited, pay homage to ancestral graves and move graves, and do all other things at the earliest possible date.

"As regards the questions of the Panmunjom Joint Red Cross Office and the North-South Joint Red Cross Committee, and 'home-visiting groups' contained in the proposal of the south Korean side," he said, "we are willing to have all of them."

"These problems would be solved of their own accord, should the question of free travel be solved," he added.

Chief delegate of the south Korean side Li Yong Dok spoke next.

He stressed the order of the aganda items, while saying that their package discussion proposed by the DPRK side was good, and argued that the free travel proposed by the DPRK side would be complicate and take time, while saying that it was desirable, and called for the "independence" of such agenda items as inquiring into and informing each other of the fate of the families and relatives separated in the north and the south.

As a compromise between the proposal of the DPRK side for the chiefs of both Red Cross organizations to visit the other side accompanied by art troupes around August 15 and the proposal of his side for the exchange of "home-visiting groups of separated families" around August 15, he proposed that art troupes with separated families forming the principal part, visit the area of the opposite side.

Responding to the repeated argument and tireless explanation of Pyongyang side, the Seoul side manifested its stand of agreeing in principle to Pyongyang's new proposal for discussing in package the five agenda items already agreed upon between the two sides and realising free travel as its way.

The head of DPRK side put stress once again on the justice of the proposal of our side for a visit of the chiefs of the two Red Cross organizations to the area of the opposite side accompanied by art troupes in August which will greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country.

Noting that the south Korean side, as a compromise to our side's proposal, proposed mutual visits to the area of the opposite side by the chiefs of the two Red Cross organizations accompanied by art troupes and by a certain number of separated families and relatives, Li Jong Ryul said that the questions of the mutual visits of the chiefs of the two Red Cross organizations and exchange of home-visiting groups of a certain number of separated families and relatives are separate problems which cannot be treated as a single question in view of their nature and content.

Noting that the question of home-visiting groups proposed by the south Korean side would be solved automatically when our proposal for free visit is brought into practice, he proposed that this question be separately discussed at a working-level consultative meeting during the stay of the DPRK delegation in Seoul.

The two sides reached an agreement on this.

It was agreed upon at the session to open the Ninth Round of the North-South Red Cross Talks scheduled in Pyongyang on August 27 at the proposal of the DPRK Red Cross delegation.

## "Long Frozen Door of Dialogue Opened": Li

Li Jong Ryul, head of the DPRK delegation, made a concluding address at the second-day session.

He said, "The long frozen door of dialogue was opened, occasioned by the historical transfer of relief goods and the delegates of the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south met to have sincere talks to settle the agenda items after an interval of 12 years."

"This is a step forward in alleviating the sufferings of the separated people and laying a foundation for national reunification, I think.

"Although we have failed to reach a satisfactory consensus of views on the matters discussed at the talks this time, we have known better of each other's assertions and positions through the talks.

"This tells a foundation is being laid for bringing the North-South Red Cross Talks to a success in the spirit of the historical July 4 Joint Statement.

"In this sense, I think the current talks have performed their mission in the main and gained desired success."

Saying that the south Korean authorities concerned, political parties and public organizations express active support and encouragement for success in the talks, he delcared the 8th Round of North-South Red Cross Talks closed.

* * *

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK which had attended the 8th Round of North-South Red Cross Talks left Seoul for Pyongyang on the morning of May 30.

Li Jong Ryul, head of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation, made public a statement in Seoul prior to its departure.

He pointed out that his delegation had discussed the aganda items with the south Korean Red Cross delegation in an open-hearted atmosphere.

He said, "At the talks this time, we put forward a new proposal for discussing in a package the five agenda items already agreed upon by both sides to alleviate the sufferings of the separated people as early as possible and realizing free travel as its way, and the two sides reached a consensus of views in principle on this matter."

He expressed the belief that the talks would bear good fruit if the north and south Red Cross officials, true to the name, make joint efforts on the principle of Red Cross humanitarianism.

**The north and south Korean Red Cross delegates and advisors mingle together to take a souvenir photo in front of the Convention Center of the Sheraton Hotel in Seoul shortly before departure of the DPRK delegation for Pyongyang on May 30.**

# Five Agenda Items Proposed By DPRK Red Cross

## *Free Travel Thru Panmunjom, Cholwon Needed for Family Reunion*

**FIRST**, the problem of finding out the addresses and fate of families and relatives separated in the north and the south and informing the opposite side of them,

**SECOND**, the problem of realising their free visits and free reunion,

**THIRD**, the problem of realising free correspondence between them,

**FOURTH**, the problem of reuniting the families separated in the north and the south according to their will, and

**FIFTH**, other problems to be settled in a humanitarian way.

Taking into account the fact that the discussion of the agenda items between the two sides has been at a deadlock for a long time, the head of the DPRK side proposed the following points:

**First**, in order to promote the discussion of the agenda items, five items should be discussed in a package.

(1) In the package discussion, priority should be given to the way which is commonly related to the five agenda items and is the most primary and key problem in alleviating the sufferings of the separated families and relatives.

(2) Other problems arising in alleviating their sufferings should be discussed as quickly as possible.

**Second**, free visits should be the way which is commonly related to the five agenda items and is the most primary and key problem in alleviating the sufferings of the separated families and relatives.

1) Procedures of free visits

(1) The freely visiting families and relatives should carry with them certificates issued by the Red Cross organization of their side.

(2) Each Red Cross organization should notify the opposite organization of the names of free visitors and their destinations one month ahead of their start.

(3) The destinations of the free visitors should be where their families and relatives lived at the time of separation and, if necessary, may be changed with the help of the opposite Red Cross organization.

(4) The period of stay of the free visitors in the area of the opposite side should be within one month and may be prolonged, if necessary.

(5) The points of the free visitors' passing the military demarcation line should be Panmunjom and Cholwon and may be increased in number according to agreement between both sides.

2) Scope of free visitors

(1) The families at the time of separation and their children who were born thereafter should be included in the freely visiting families.

(2) The relatives up to the eighth degree of kinship in the collateral line and the fourth degrees of kinship in the wife's and mother's lines should be included in the freely visiting relatives.

(3) Other intending relatives should be included in the freely visiting relatives.

3) Guarantee for conveniences and safety in free visits.

(1) In order to guarantee conveniences in free visits, the Panmunjom and Cholwon Joint Offices of the North and South Red Cross organizations and the Joint Committee of the North-South Red Cross should be instituted.

(2) The conveniences for the free visitors including lodging and boarding, traffic and communications should be guaranteed by the Red Cross organization of the opposite side in a responsible manner.

(3) When the free visitors need emergency relief and medical care, the Red Cross organization of the opposite side should give free services to them.

(4) As for the guarantee for the safety of the free visitors, the authorities of the two sides with the mediation of Red Cross organizations should take relevant measures so that they can visit each other in peace of mind on the principles of freedom and democracy.

(5) The problem of the guarantee for the conveniences and safety for the free visitors should be discussed separately in a concrete way.

# *Luncheon Arranged For DPRK Red Cross Delegation*

SEOUL May 29 (KCNA Correspondent) – The south Korean side arranged a luncheon on May 29 for the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea staying in Seoul to attend the 8th Round of North-South Red Cross Talks.

Speaking at the luncheon, Li Jong Ryul, head of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation, said:

Ours is a homogeneous nation of the same blood and a timed-honored history and brilliant national culture in the same territory. Red Cross officials have met today. But all the reparated families and relatives in the north and the south and the rest of the fellow countrymen should meet with each other tomorrow.

Well begun is half done, as the old saying goes. Since the talks has started, we may say that our work is half done and the future of our talks is bright. Let us open together the lock for the solution on humanitarian problems and greet the glorious tomorrow of national reunification.

# *Mayor of Seoul Arranges Dinner*

SEOUL May 29 (KCNA Correspondent) – The Mayor of Seoul arranged a dinner on the evening of May 29 for the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society staying in Seoul after attending the 8th Round of North-South Red Cross Talks.

Invited to the dinner were members of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society headed by Li Jong Ryul and its entourage.

Members of the delegation of the south Korean Red Cross and figures of various circles were present.

Addressing the dinner, Yom Bo Hyon, Mayor of Seoul, said he deemed it an honor to meet the delegation at the significant place and hoped that the north-south Red Cross delegates would cooperate and achieve a substantial success at the talks.

Li Jong Ryul, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, made a speech.

Noting that the families, relatives and or fellow countrymen separated in the north and south are living in distress, not getting tidings from their dear parents, wives and children who live in a calling distance, far from knowing their fate, he said:

We can no longer remain an onlooker at this painful misfortunes of the separated fellow countrymen.

We should fulfil our heavy duty to the fellow countrymen to put an end to the sufferings of the separated compatriots and the disasters of the nation as early as possible. The delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will as ever show all sincerity and patience in the discussion of the agenda items laid before the talks and live up to the wish and expectation of the fellow countrymen.

# S. Korean on the Edge of Economic Crisis of Great Severity: Survey (2)

**Continued from No. 1,241 issue of The People's Korea**

In the case of the Kukje crisis, the Government has shown its concern for foreign bank loans and this will continue to be the public face of the Government. We expect the private face to be less hospitable. Also companies must now begin to make contingency plans to cope with a much more hostile environment if the opposition wins a presidential election.

The odds are against this happening, but the possibility cannot be disregarded altogether – and the timing could be as early as next year. Consequently, investors should reexamine the statements of Kim Dae-jung on the economy and bend their ear to what generations of non-economics students have been learning about the evils of foreign investment in Korea in Universities.

### Factors Reflecting Government Intervention

All talk of liberalization notwithstanding, the Government continues to intervene throughout the economy in an increasingly harmful way. We regarded Samsung's fight to start a motor company with Chrysler as a test case of many issues in the Government. MTI has now firmly refused permission and seems likely to retain the bad trade position will not make them change their mind.

We have been trying to make sense of the Government's liberalization policy in as far as it is implemented and have the following conclusions. In general, there have been improvements in the financial sphere including the operations of foreign businesses. But the tight money policy and the increasingly tough line of the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination (OBSE) towards business debt means in effect a dramatic jump in government intervention.

In trade policy there have been some real advances in import liberalization, but in practice the newly arisen concern for the balance of trade has given rise to increased covert restrictive practices.

Finally in industrial policy we can see nothing but government wrapping an entire economy in red tape. Under the pre-1982 situation small and medium industry was free to do its own thing. It did not have much money, but it had freedom. Big business was encouraged to invest in strategic industry. Since 1982 under the so-called Ten-Year Small and Medium Industry Plan areas were arbitrarily designated as reserved for a handful of small firms, and under the slogan "One business one technology" the issue of licenses to start new business lines has become a minefield for entrepreneurs.

To sum up, we understand liberalization in the sense as used by the late Kim Jae-ik and his successors Kim Ki-won and Kang Kyung-shik as meaning a simplification of the rules, an abolition of hidden guidelines, the application of the same rules to one and all, and an abolition of the right of officials to make arbitrary rulings on what the rules mean on a case by case basis. We find the reverse to be true to such an extent that there is truly an anarchy of contradicting decisions made by a myriad of petty officials subject to all the Korean influences of family, fame and fortune.

The star economic police of the last quarter have to be the OBSE, which is determined to restore the profitability of commercial banking at breakneck speed even at the expense of the rest of the economy. After the Minister of Finance had gone to great lengths to assure the business community, especially the foreign business community, that no more companies would follow Kukje, the OBSE in March leaked a series of statements to the press that no such thing could be relied upon.

Now press leaks of this kind are part of the intergovernmental dialogue. But to merely suggest that 66 business groups, including Hyundai, Daewoo, Lucky-Goldstar, Samsung, Sunkyong and Hyosung and nearly everyone else in big business with more than 100 billion won ($118 million) in outstanding debts, will come under new credit management facilities is to undermine the financial security of the major part of Korean business.

As the Korea Times translated the leak: "The February 21 new credit management system is designed to solve the problem of non-performing assets of commercial banks as well as to further improve the financial status of major business groups. The new policy is also intended to encourage big business to specialize in its main field of business. However, independent companies with no subsidiaries would be exempt from the credit management policy."

It is important to understand the confusion in official thinking here. The aim is to increase the profitability of commercial banks. But the policy being used has been turned into a stick to punish big companies for being big.

First, most of the domestic banks' irrecoverable debts come from small and medium industry. Second, the measure is paid-in capital to liabilities, not assets to liabilities. As the table showing the financial structure of the top 30 Korean business groups in 1983 shows, all of them have assets exceeding liabilities. But the ratio of paid-in capital toliabilities ranges from 6.8% in the case of the late Kukje to 56.6% in the case of Samsung.

The ratio stems often from the paid-in capital having been eroded by inflation rather than something intrinsically wrong with Korean business, and the failure to revalue the capital base of the company. 38 companies have just been authorized to increase their paid-in capital, including Daewoo's main company where the amount is doubled. How the secretive banks will react to so many issues remains to be seen.

Why MOF should take it on itself to dictate industrial policy is unclear, but on numerous issues MOF has crossed jurisdictional boundaries with MTI in a way which has incensed MTI officials but left them powerless because the OBSE is way beyond their influence.

We have to conclude that the institutional structure of current government policy is partly instrumental in bringing the present economic crisis to its current state. We do not see much awareness, outside the Federation of Korean Industry that this is the case.

### General Economic Prospects

*a) Overview of the Economy*

Foreign businessmen have in the past been happy to accept government forecasts for the economy as being, if not accurate, at least based on sound economic judgement and not intended to mislead. We believe that Korea is currently in a period where independent forecasts are required to adjust business plans. Forecasters at KDI and BOK are subject to political pressure to produce what they know to be incorrect figures and the need for an independent forecast becomes esntial.

**(To be continued)**

# Report of Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu

## (Excerpts)

We celebrates, amid deep emotion, the 30th anniversary of the founding of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) which President Kim Il Sung formed and Mr. Kim Jong Il leads.

The movement of Koreans in Japan had gone through many turns and twists before Chongryun was formed.

Especially, in the most severe period of the Fatherland Liberation War, some Koreans in Japan were inbued with flunkeyism and national nihilism. Holding leadership in Koreans' movement here, they led the patriotic movement not in a patriotic direction but in a wrong direction, or in a ultra-leftist direction, so that the movement of Korean compatriots was subordinated to the revolution of other countries, apart from the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Owing to this, Koreans' movement in Japan was at a crossroads of life or death and even their rights to existence were menaced.

When the movement of Koreans in Japan was in a serious crisis, President Kim Il Sung embodied the immortal Juche idea in the movement, put forward a historic policy to change the line of their movement and wisely led the struggle for its realization.

As a result of the founding of Chongryun by him, Koreans in Japan came to advance proudly along a correct way to patriotism, regarding the Juche idea as his guiding principle and struggled for reunification and for the prosperity and development of the fatherland under his unitary guidance. The foundation of Chongryun, indeed, was the birth of a new Juche-oriented overseas Koreans' organization which was formed under the outstanding leadership of President Kim Il Sung, and a historic event which opened up a new era of Juche in the glorious movement of Koreans in Japan.

Thirty years have passed since that historical day. There were a chain of difficulties and hardships on the road Chongryun traversed.

President Kim Il Sung firmly turned the pivot of the Chongryun organization in its first days against a complicated background and took utmost care of Koreans in Japan so that they could hold fast to and carry out the lines and policies of Juche. He inspired overseas Koreans' movement to bring about a great mass upsurge in it, opening the way to bring back Koreans from Japan to their socialist motherland, which was their long-cherished desire.

He has since sent them a huge amount of educational aid funds and scholarships on 96 occasions, which have totaled over 36.8 billion yen since 1957 when the conditions of the homeland were very difficult.

The outstanding leadership of and love of President Kim Il Sung for the Koreans in Japan were taken over, as it were, by Mr. Kim Jong Il who is the successor of the Juche cause.

Overseas compatriots' movement is able to carry on its activity from generation to generation, receiving guidance from Mr. Kim Jong Il who is boundlessly loyal to President Kim Il Sung, and has extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership and lofty virtues.

After greeting the 30th anniversary of its formation, Chongryun developed active struggles to model it after the Juche idea and grew as a model overseas citizens' organization in the world.

Today, the Chongryun organization has developed itself into a Juche-type organization of overseas nations of the Democratic people's Republic of Korea, which looks up to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il faithfully and will do so from generation to generation in any adversity, as a genuine patriotic organization which strives to contribute to the prosperity and development of the fatherland and to the reunification of the country.

Chongryun, first of all, firmly

Vice Chairman Li Jin Gyu

established the ideological system of Juche and the unitary leading system in the organization and prepared workers and resident Koreans as proud overseas citizens of Juche Korea.

It has issued and distributed 12.5 million copies of books of all sorts, including the works of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il and materials on Korea's revolutionary traditions. In this way, Chongryun educated functionaries and compatriots to keep them acquire the truth of the Juche idea and its vitality.

Today, Chongryun has brought up Korean nationals in Japan as a reliable patriotic force and is developing patriotic activities for the fatherland and the nation in many fields. Chongryun has a central headquarters, 49 prefectural headquarters, over 300 chapters and over 1,800 branches, and 14 organizations inclusive of various different sections of Koreans and more than 20 enterprises in Japan.

Especially, Chongryun has established a new work system, by which it looks up to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il with loyalty as its leaders. It will be a firm guarantee for the strengthening and development of Chongryun as an overseas citizens' organization of Kimilsungism from generation to generation.

The publishing activities of Chongryun, including the "Choson Sinbo (the organ paper of Chongryun)" provide its functionaries and resident Korean compatriots with valuable mental pabulum and play an important role in arousing them to carry out their patriotic tasks.

Our composers and artists have created many excellent composition and works in respective areas including literature, music, art, dancing and photographic art by embodying the Juche idea on literature and art of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The Kumgangsan Opera Troupe showed the domestic and foreign auidences the results of Juche art, reaching more than 7.9 million people through its over 4,800 performances.

Chongryun has achieved many successes in art and sports activities, for example, film workers produced and distributed over 300 documentary titles; the feature film "Silver Hairpin" jointly with artists in Korea; 10 local art troupes gave over 13,000 performances, attracting a total auidence of more than 4.67 million; and the Korean Soccer Team in Japan frequently plays games with leading Japanese amateur soccer teams. (It played 747 games, with 674 wins, 35 losses, and 38 draws as of the end of 1984.)

Chongryun embraces all sections of Korean compatriots, including businessmen who are a major force in its patriotic work, rallying them around their own organization and further strengthens relation with broader sections of Korean compatriots.

During the past 30 years, Chongryun has been consistently opposing all the national persecutions and oppressions by the reactionaries inside and outside and struggling to defend the various democratic and national rights of Korean residents.

Through our struggle, we have proved that the Chongryun is the sole and true organization that defends the rights of 700,000 Korean residents in Japan.

The national education work of Chongryun is for our children's happiness which is the earnest wish of us Korean residents. It is also a national and patriotic work to restore and defend our own national identity.

Today, Chongryun has Chosen University, 12 high schools, 45 middle schools, 85 elementary schools, 68 kindergartens and a lot of night schools and national classes for Korean students attending Japanese schools. It also trains teachers for Korean schools.

When we see our reliable successors working in every fields of Chongryun's work and achieving good results, we strongly feel proud of the results of our ceaseless efforts to defend and develop our national education.

Really, the fruit of our educational work is great and we can be proud of it in the world.

Reactionaries here and abroad have always been hostile to the DPRK.

They have been unjustly trying to obstruct and oppress Chongryun and its patriotic activities. They also have been engrossed in the national discrimination and persecution of Korean residents in Japan and have infringed on their rights.

It is the result of the Chongryun's struggles for the rights and ideal of Koreans in Japan that 100,000 compatriots are leading a happy life in their own country after their repatriations and that a total of 30,000 have so far visited their socialist fatherland and that a number of Koreans have travelled in foreign countries for the purpose of business or study.

Many successful results have been gained in the work for the residence rights, human rights and interests in everyday life of Koreans in Japan, for instance, the Japanese authorities were forced to change their policy of deportation of Koreans from Japan and to enforce a system of "permanent residence" for Koreans and to allow Korean the rights to utilize public housing and get social security benefits.

Especially, we have persistently exerted our efforts for a radical revision of "the Alien Registration Law" under which resident Koreans were treated as potential criminals.

In May 15, we submitted to the Japanese Diet 3,686,207 signatures, collected through a campaign embracing all Korean residents, against the fingerprinting system, which aroused strong public opinion at home and abroad.

This marked an important advance in the struggle to snfeguard our human rights.

Chongryun has contributed to the protection of property of Koreans in Japan and also to the development of their business enterprises, by developing Kumgang Insurance Company and various trading companies.

Cases of fair settlement of tax problems for Korean businessmen and industrialists by the Chongryun organizations has increased year after year, until by March this year, the cases of tax payment return numbered over 7,100.

We have paved the way for securing loans from all financial institutions in Japan, including state-run banking institutions.

The Society of Korean Credit Associations in Japan, consisting of 38 associations now has 174 branches.

The amount of deposits with them has grown 2.8 times since 10 years ago when the economy was hit by a serious depression. It totaled 1,049,400 million at the end of April, 1985.

This is also one of the important achievements made by Chongryun as the organization to defend the rights and interests of resident compatriots.

These successes show that Chongryun has been splendidly fulfilling the lofty mission as spokesman and defender of the rights of 700,000 Korean residents in Japan.

Chongryun has struggled for the reunification of Korea for 30 years, carrying with the burning desire of our workers and compatriots.

The people's struggles in south Korea have been developing without let up as represented by the April 19 Uprising in 1960, many anti-facsist and for democratic struggles in 1960s and 1970s, massive riots in Pusan and Masan in 1979, the Kwangju Uprising in 1980 and struggles against America and for independence since the uprising.

The U.S. imperialists who received heavy blows everywhere in the world have been making desperate efforts to maintain at least their rule of south Korea and have been growing more aggressive in their maneouvres to complete a military triangle between the U.S., Japan and south Korea, while pursuing the "two Koreas" plot.

When the historical July 4 Joint Statement was made public, our compatriots welcomed and actively supported it and held about 330 joint meetings of national unity.

When the U.S. imperialists and Pak Chong Hi puppet clique unveiled "two Korea" plot in 1973, our compatriots launched a signatures collection campaign against that and presented to the United Nations books of signatures collected from 250,000 Koreans residents in Japan and demonstrated our unanimous desire for the national reunification.

We also carried out a march to crisscross Japan in 1982 under the slogans, "Let's oppose nuclear war, have U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea, accelerate national reunification" and a campaign to collect 5 million signatures in a move to support "three-way talks" for the peace of Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea in 1984 and got public support for the reunification and gave a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique.

We, Chongryun functionaries and Korean compatriots here, warmly greeted south Korean compatriots visiting Japan with a deep feeling of brotherhood and actively supported their anti-fascist, anti-U.S. democratic movement.

Chongryun made great endeavors to strengthen solidarity with people in all walks of life in the world as well as in Japan and to create favorable international conditions for reunification of Korea.

Today, the "Japan Committee to Support the Reunification of Korea" and various solidarity organizations of this kind are organized throughout Japan.

Moreover, broad segements of Japanese people supported the reunification proposal offered by the DPRK and joined south Korean people's just struggle against the fascist junta of General Chon Du Hwan.

They also strongly demanded that Japanese Government change its hostile policy toward the DPRK.

We held "The 2nd World Conference for the Reunification of Korea", an international symposium, and an international women's conference successfully, so that the international solidarity movement was developed on a world wide scale, playing an important role in arousing public opinion for the reunification of Korea.

Chongryun contributed to such common human values as independence, friendship, and peace, upholding the Juche idea firmly.

The most precious fruit Chongryun attained in its external activities is that it worked energetically to raise the international prestige of President Kim Il Sung, and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

In Japan, there is an international

(Continued on page 7)

# *Living Korean Art Celebrates Chongryun's 30th Birthday*

A 1,300-member song and dance epic dubbed "Song of May" was presented from May 20 to 23 at the Tokyo Korean Cultural Center in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of Chongryun (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). The large-scaled musical presentation was enjoyed by a total of some 40,000 people, Korean, Japanese, and diplomats posted in Tokyo.

The epic consisted of 6 acts and 18 scenes. With the use of Korean traditional costumes and national instruments, the presentation was a musical piece on the 30-year history of Chongryun. Starting with a vivid account of the miserable life of the stateless Korean residents in Japan, the epic gave an artistic description of how they recovered their national pride and came to lead a new life as Koreans under the warm care and love of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il. Under their guidance Chongryun made dazzling achievements and enabled the resident Koreans to live as proud overseas citizens of the DPRK.

The performers included members of Kumgangsan Opera Troupe and Korean local troupes and students at Chosen University and Korean schools at various levels in Kanto areas. Most of those on the stage are second-or third-generation Koreans and two thirds of them were students at Korean schools here. The young performers won at enthusiastic applause and cheers for each of eight appearances made during the four-day run.

Through various Korean traditional dances and Korean songs, presented in the center of Tokyo, Japan, former colonial ruler of Korea, which has no diplomatic relations with Pyongyang, the epic demonstrated the fruits of national education and proved the correctness of the Chongryun policies and the wisdom of the DPRK's guidance. Since its foundation in 1955, Chongryun has been successfully working hard to defend the rights of the resident Koreans in Japan as first-class foreigners.

Japanese composer Yasu Hideaki commented on the orchestra and the conductors: "The orchestra, composed of young musicians, performed energetically and enthusiastically. And the conductors worked very impressively. It is splendid." A Pakistan woman, who for the first time saw Korean dance and music, said she was overwhelmed by the perfect artistic order of such a massive theatre art.

Side-show "Coming of the first repartriation ship"

Children's dance "We are Mokran Flowers"

Dance "Morang-Peak"

(Continued from page 6)

Juche idea research institute established in 1978, besides 250 research organizations of the Juche idea, and the number is increasing yearly.

Chongryun now extends its friendship to peoples on the five continents and its international prestige is rising.

Today Chongryun, as a full member of 11 international organizations, sends delegations to various international conferences and is making effort to develop international peace and friendship.

Today, we are carrying on the task of contributing to the development and reunification of our fatherland, which is our supreme national duty.

We should develop our patriotic movement to a higher stage, while consolidating our brilliant successes achieved in the past 30 years.

First of all, we should make Chongryun a powerful overseas organization under the banner of Kim Il Sungism by rallying broad masses of Koreans here around this organization.

Today Korean society here is in a period of transition. In other words, the new generation is replacing the old generation, and the merchants and industrialists are now the basic masses of Chongryun.

The future development of Chongryun depends entirely on the new generation. The new generation and businessmen should made further efforts to play a key role in this movement.

We are going to cerebrate the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation on Aug. 15 before the reunification of Korea is realized.

The more time flies, the more we suffer from the pain of national division and the deeper becomes our desire for reunification.

Our struggle for reunification is now approaching a new turning point. The support for Korea's reunification is stronger in the world today than at any time in the past as a result of President Kim Il Sung's official, and informal visits to East European countries and China.

All Korean people are increasing their desire for the reunification of their fatherland after the successful delivery of northern relief goods to south Korean flood victims which has brought about a new stage in north-south dialogue.

The election results of the national assembly in south Korea in Feb. prove that they sincerely want the withdrawal of foreign forces from south Korea and independence, democracy and reunification.

This is also clear from the fact that many university students in Seoul occupied the U.S. Information Service Office and courageously struggled, upholding a 4-point slogans: U.S. apology for involvement in the Kwangju massacre; a stop to its support for the Chon junta; down with the Chon junta; demand for exercise of the state right to investigate the Kwangju incident.

We should contribute to the promotion of Korea's reunification as much as we can and support south Korean people's unyielding just struggle, demonstrating our strength accumulated in the past 30 years.

We should endeavor to open up a new turn in our struggle to ease tension of the Korean Peninsula and promote its reunification by strengthening mass movements in Chongryun.

Pyongryang's proposal for 3-way talks and North-South Red Cross talks are just ones to prevent the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and to realize Korea's reunification.

At the same time, we should m ke further efforts to implement the DPRK's foreign policy based on independence, friendship and peace, strengthen friendship with people in all walks of life in the world, and develop international solidarity for Korea's reunification.

All Chongryun activist and resident compatriots should strive to turn this significant year to the most brilliant year in the history of Chongryun.

We should also bring about a new turn and an upsurge in the movement of Korean compatriots to greet the 7th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 14th General Conference of Chongryun.

# Rodong Sinmun on Occupation of USIS

Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA) – The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan group must admit and openly apologize for the Kwangju Massacre as demanded by the south Korean students and people, declares Rodong Sinmun May 28 in a signed commentary on the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building by students in Seoul.

The commentary says:

The recent action of the south Korean students demonstrated their bold and indomitable fighting spirit at home and abroad and clearly showed how high the anti-U.S. sentiments of the south Korean people are running.

The occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building indicted the U.S. imperialists as the manipulator of the Kwangju Bloodbath, striking uneasiness and fear into their hearts and dealing a telling blow at their colonial fascist terror rule.

This struggle fully laid bare the anti-popular nature of the south Korean puppet clique.

The fascist clique mobilized hundreds of police to surround the building ring by ring and, when the students stopped their sit-in and withdrew, transferred them to the Seoul city police bureau for "investigation" while pretending to carry them to hospital.

The fascist clique announced that it would blacklist the leading members of student organizations in 30 universities and colleges in Seoul and walk away all of them for investigation.

This fully shows the bestial nature of the puppet clique which flatters its master but is as savage as a wolf against the Kwangju Bloodbath.

Meanwhile, the United States has acted very craftily and brazenly in an attempt to shirk its responsibility for the Kwangju Bloodbath.

The U.S. Embassy authorities first said it was true that the United States approved the dispatch of martial law troops at the time of the Kwangju incident but they are not to blame because the troops were commanded by the south Korean generals.

On the afternoon of May 26 after the students withdrew from the "information service" building, U.S. Ambassador Walker branded the students' action as "something regrettable" and prattled that the Kwangju incident was an internal affair of south Korea and the U.S. approval of the dispatch of martial law troops "helped Kwangju restore peace" and, therefore, there is nothing to clarify or apologize for.

This is a brigandish sophism of an aggressor and a shameless act to wave off the state terrorism.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan clique repress and penalize the students in defiance of their just demand, it will only result in causing the second and third Kwangju incidents.

# EDITORIAL

# Affected S. Korean National Assembly

The newly-elected South Korean National Assembly, originally planned to start its business in mid-April, was opened on May 13, about a month behind the originally-set date.

What is noteworthy is the fact that the ruling and opposition parties have been at odds over issues of democracy as produced by the opposition forces. The New Korea Democratic Party, formed in response to the public demand for democratization just 30 days before the February general elections, now ranks as the number one opposition party.

During the period of the assembly deadlock, the Chon Du Hwan junta and ruling party attempted to persuade the opposition forces by some means or other. So, even before the opening of the assembly, it was predicted "the assembly will go through a stormy session."

Though, on the opening day of the assembly, Chon paid lip service to "peaceful transition of power" and the "necessity of dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties", he revealed that his power would be taken over by a man of his sort, as Pak Chong Hi was succeeded by Chon.

On May 20, Li Min U, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, advanced "three principles for democratization". On the three principles, he demanded, legal measures should be taken for the promotion of democracy by "government authorities": 1) full disclosure of the incidents (Kwangju incident and financial scandals and so on) 2) liquidation of undemocratic elements (revision of the labor laws, the basic press law and so forth, and amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Dae Jung, and release of prisoners of conscience) 3) establishment of democratic institutions (local autonomy and a small constituency system, and a construction amendment for popular election of a president and a special committee for the purpose).

These demands clearly reflect what the south Korean people want to see. However, in a keynote speech in a planery meeting a representative of the ruling Democratic Justice Party said that the DJP would counter with a resolute will anti-"government", violent acts negating the present order. It tells that a showdown between the ruling and opposition camps is unavoidable.

The National Assembly is scheduled to be in session for a month. The main opposition party is now required to do its best to see people's wishes for democratization realized in the southern part of the peninsula.

In the meantime, students' struggles, demanding an investigation of the May 18 Kwangju incident of 1980, are picking up on a nation-wide scale. It is youth and students that greatly contributed to the NKDP's victory in the general elections. They bravely went on a hunger strike for 72 hours in the U.S. Information Service building quite recently.

Anti-"government", anti-U.S. meetings and demonstrations were carried out by more than 80,000 students at south Korea's 100 universities and colleges for 9 days May 10-18. Their slogans included "Investigate the Kwangju Massacre", "Chon, be responsible for the massacre and resign, "End to the U.S.'s support to Chon" and "Yankees, don't forget the anger of Kwangju citizens".

The Chon "government" should accept the growing call for democratization and should not respond to it with fascist repression.

(Continued from page 1)

ed police intelligence.

Given these facts, there is no overestimating the long-term implications of the formation of a national student organization named the National Federation of Students Associations (NFSA) in Seoul on April 17 as an umbrella body, which consists of 62 universities in Seoul and in provincial regions.

It was established for the purpose of coordinating the inter-school movement for democracy and preparing a memorial service of the Kwangju Massacre.

Still bitter in the minds of the south Korean people are memories of the Kwangju Massacre in which Americans authorized the use of south Korean combat troops in suppressing the uprising, killing more than 2,000 citizens and injuring over 10,000.

Amid the growing anti-U.S. struggle, American culture centers in Kwangju, Pusan and Taegu were on fire during the past four years since the uprising.

Students of Kwangwon National University in Chunchon burned a Stars and Strips in a university campus rally on April 1982 and scattered anti-Chon and anti-Reagan handbills, denouncing the U.S.'s neo-colonial policy.

A student at Seoul National University said: "During the past four years, students in general have been able to understand the main character of the U.S. in south Korea. In other words, lots of students have come to understand the U.S. as playing an imperialist role," The Asian Wall Street Journal reported on May 27 in 1985. Another Seoul National University student reportedly said, "We regard the U.S. as an impediment to achieving democracy."

Last year, students occupied the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and opposition Democratic Korea Party to press their demands for full democracy. And now students began to zero in on the true boss in south Korea behind the Chon junta by occupying a U.S. official building.

In leaflets thrown from second-floor windows of the USIS building, the students denounced the south Korea-U.S. relationship as "a shameful and unacceptable one between master and servant."

U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Walker tried to play down the significance of the effective 72-hour occupation of the building by students by calling its end "victory for quiet negotiation," But it was evidently far from the case. The Americans were totally embarrassed and discredited in public eyes.

Firstly, Walker who once called the protesting students "spoilt brats" incapable of intelligent act, was forced to allow one of American diplomatic facilities under his supervision in south Korea to be effectively occupied by students who never so much as used lethal weapons including guns or took American diplomats hostage.

He had no alternative but to enter marathon negotiations with the occupying students on their demands for an official American apology for the American role in the Kwangju Massacre. He wanted to let south Korean riot police evict the students but could not.

Secondly, scenes of Walker and other American diplomats behaving like "spoilt brats" and criminals standing with their heads down before the angry south Korean students from elite schools were live broadcast by south Korean and foreign TV and radio stations including American networks. Newspaper coverage was unusually extensive not only in south Korea but in Tokyo and Washington.

Thirdly, the Aprotestor students dramatized to the south Korean and world public the role of Americans in south Korea as masters and the undercurrents of anti-American feelings which can no longer be put under control.

In other words, anti-American sentiments are anything but isolated among what the American term "radical students." It was demonstrated by the occupation of the USIS building and support demonstrations in a number of universities and colleges.

Fourthly, the protesting students did leave the building peacefully on their own accord, not persuaded by Walker and other American negotiators. Leaving no excuse for the Americans and the south Korean junta to use for branding them "communist sympathizers," the students announced that they were putting an end to their occupation and leaving for fear that it might adversely affect the scheduled north-south Red Cross meeting to be held in Seoul.

The students also made clear that there would be no sense in continuing negotiations with the American diplomats and accused them of being insincere. They declared their determination to keep up on their demand for a full investigation of the Kwangju Massacre and redouble their anti-American drive with all the future difficulties.

Fifthly, the American diplomatic buildings are no longer safe in any part of south Korea. Students can take against them any action of their choice in any place of their choice and at a time of their choice, without drawing any police or intelligence attention.

Follows a blow-by-blow account of the drama which unfolded May 23-26:

An effective takeover by 73 students including 20 coeds began on May 23 during the lunch hour, just one week after a former U.S. Ambassador in south Korea denied responsibility for the Kwangju incident in an interview with the Japanese Asahi Shimbun reported on May 17.

They pulled books off library shelves and used the shelves to barricade as he tried to enter the building.

The students on May 23 claimed they represented a committee set up "for the punishment of the chief instigators of the Kwangju Massacre" and they were students from Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Sung Kyun Kwan and Sogang universities.

They called upon the Chon junta to step down and for the U.S. apologize courteously in newspapers and on television "to the Korean people and to assume responsibility for the Kwangju Massacre." They also demanded a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Walker.

The demonstrators produced signs stating their demands, and placed them in windows where they could be seen from the streets. The signs declared: "U.S. stop support of military dictatorship... Let us knock down the military dictatorship."

Some signs declared that, if south Korean police were called in to force them out, they would jump from windows or taken poison they claimed to have with them.

At last on May 26, the student called off the effective 72-hour protest after a series of negotiations with U.S. Embassy officials. The students said that they decided to end the protest because they were disappointed at the lack of American sincerity in solving the aftermath of the Kwangju incident.

Minutes before the end of the sit-in, two students came out of the four-story building and read a statement saying, "We sincerely apologize for having resorted to group action to express our position." But, they added, "We will carry on our fight together with one million fellow students and 40 million Korean people unless the United States stops its support of the present regime."

They also made public statement to be sent to the U.S. government, dissident forces, one million fellow students in south Korea and opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

On leaving the center, they should "Down with Chon Du Hwan", and called for the United States to "stop supporting the military regime."

Police on May 29 said 25 students among them were placed under formal arrest. A trial date has not been set for the arrested students.

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